

Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

What has Brother Kelley done to the Newton Republican and the Illinoisian to merit such treatment at their hands as this? Says the Republican: An "honorary" degree was Friday conferred upon the Rev. Bernard Kelley, of Emporia, by the Wesleyan university of Bloomington, Illinois.

There seems to be a sort of conspiracy in Kansas City, Mo., to burn and destroy the lively stock business of the city. Not a week passes but one or more stables and numbers of horses are destroyed. The cable cars line hold their grip, however, with admirable pluck, except now and then when they let a car run away.

Chicago is provided with another mysterious death that may prove as sensational as any that has preceded it. The finding of the dead body of Gamble, the wealthy bachelor, in his room without any grounds to suspect suicide is the sensational feature of the last case. The veil may be lifted and the matter made clear, but it is doubtful.

Some time ago the San Francisco Examiner offered the pupils of the public schools of that city passing the best examination, a ticket to the Paris exposition and return and expenses there for two months. The competition has taken place and the lucky young miss is May Ayres, who is 15 years of age. She obtained 621 1-2 credits out of a possible 700.

Now comes the periodic report of complications between the European powers over the Serbian question and fresh talk of war. It is none of this government's business to intermeddle, and it will not; but if it could be made a party in would the points of contest could and would be settled by arbitration in a short time and on a basis of fairness and justice to all concerned.

The Grant monument will be unveiled at Fort Leavenworth, July fourth, with appropriate ceremonies. This is the second monument erected to the memory of Grant, the first one being at St. Louis. Meanwhile the \$150,000 already collected for a grand memorial at the grave of the great captain in New York remains idle and nothing done towards even beginning the work.

Moral sentiment in Missouri is improving. It is gratifying to note that a human life is now estimated in value at as much as \$1,000. That is what a St. Louis court charged a fellow named Dierberger for deliberately shooting and killing a man named Horn, but it took them six years to arrive at this final conclusion. Incidentally a penalty of a year in jail was added.

While on the subject of sewers it is worth noting that the city of Los Angeles is constructing a sewer to the Pacific ocean which will cost not less than \$1,000,000. The City of Los Angeles is much given to putting on airs—millionaires, if you please—of late. Only a few days ago an electric railway system, costing \$1,500,000 was put in operation, and they claim to have some other equally as big schemes on hand. The fact is, it will have a rival off the coast to the south.

Oklahoma City, Ok., is planning to celebrate independence day in elaborate style, to such an extent, in fact, as that they find it necessary to spread the program over three days—July 4, 5 and 6. The editor acknowledges receipt of a printed invitation to the present and deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, which latter he can hardly get his consent to comply with, as that would cause him to trench upon the special preserves of some ambitious rhetorician. The Bird of Liberty will be present, nevertheless, and indubitably, if it does not impart, the inspiration of the occasion.

The Indian massacre in Minnesota reported in Saturday's dispatches was greatly magnified, it seems from later accounts. Instead of six or more whites butchered only one man is known to have been killed. The former statement that the trouble grew out of the sale of liquor to the Indians is not contradicted and the demand for the punishment of the person or persons who furnished it is just as strong as if the killing had been wholesale. As before stated most of the Indian troubles have been traceable to intoxication among the red skins and the prohibitory laws of the government cannot be too rigidly enforced so long as the Indians maintain their present mode of living.

The alleged murders of Procter, the Atchison country farmer, and the prosecution against them by having the dead man's body exhumed and an autopsy performed by a number of physicians. Already there is an irreconcilable conflict of statement of fact. The coroner's jury that passed upon the case at the time the body was discovered declared that deceased came to his death by a gun shot wound in the head, while the doctors who examined the remains when exhumed, after being buried, are quite positive that there was no such wound upon the head or elsewhere on the body. It will thus be seen that the case is likely to develop considerable interest when it comes to trial.

The wonders of modern energy and the daring enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon never cease. The latest exhibition is the projected Congo railroad to be built in the heart of the dark continent at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000 for its length of 904 miles. The object is to go around the Falls of the Congo river and open up to commerce the vast interior of the continent. Thus, commerce and man's love of gain pilot civilization with all its attendant good and evil into the dark places of the earth. And not only is the railway the great civilizing and educating agency of modern times, but through it, wars, if not as yet absolutely prevented, are largely relieved of their devastating and impoverishing effects by being more speedily terminated. A campaign that required months to accomplish in moving large armies on foot, before the introduction of steam as a means of transportation is now concluded in as many days.

TO MY FRIEND.

God bless true friendship! What would life be without it? The "True Friend" may laugh at, may scoff at, may mock at, may even despise, but in life, much depends on the loyalty, love and respect of our friends.

There are friends whom we never forget I have such a one. Ah, I love thee, dear friend, for the good thou hast done. And my lighted heart grieves for the weary years when thy friendship came to me and brought me content.

And I pray that my friendship may be unto thee. What thou, pure and tender, has been ever to me. And that when life is over, and thou hast passed on, thou mayest say as I now say: "God bless my friend."

L. R. B.

The Chicago Times predicts that Chief Justice Fuller will receive the Democratic nomination for president in 1892. It will be remembered that Fuller has a little history that is quite embarrassing, but that cuts no figure in the case. Evidently the Times doesn't keep up with the times as to its own party's politics, else it would know that it's Cleveland or bust.

Perhaps the predisposition manifested on all hands in the Democratic camp to recognize Mr. Cleveland as the party leader, to the extent at least of being its nominee for president in 1892, is accounted for in the party's experience with Samuel J. Tilden. Their conviction that he was elected gave him prior right to a renomination, in the estimation of thousands if not, indeed, a majority of his party, and the defeat of the party in the next contest was and is insisted upon by them attributable directly to the party's desertion of the first man who had led them to victory since '69. This circumstance and this conviction, we say, more than anything else, perhaps, gives Mr. Cleveland precedence in his party, and it will likewise serve as a plausible pretext for him to accept.

The Typographical union is the oldest and perhaps strongest and most influential of the great family of trades unions of this country, and while it has been abused many times and oft by some of its indiscreet, not to say irresponsible members by dragging it locally into contests without warrant of strict justice, it has, nevertheless, been a conservator and benefactor in the main. In its international meeting at Denver last week, however, it trenched upon the grounds of right, we think, when it made by formal resolution demand upon the government what method it shall employ in the execution of its work. Artisans and laborers in every department of life have just as much right to inveigh against the employment of machinery in their lines of industry. The Typographical union has resolved against the printing of government bonds and currency by machinery instead of by hand as formerly, before this, but that has been the end of it and will most likely continue to be.

Topics undoubtedly had a narrow escape Saturday afternoon from another lynching bee. It seems George Parker, a colored desperado, was caught in the act of committing a theft and when Officer Steele went to arrest him, Parker drew his pistol with the evident intention of shooting the officer. Knowing the character of the man, however, the officer was on the lookout for just such action, and succeeded in getting the first shot. The shot took effect, the negro turned and attempted to escape but only ran a short distance and fell helpless to the ground. When approached by the officer and others who came to him at the same time he admitted that it was his intention to shoot Steele and would have done so if he had not been shot first. The stolen goods were found upon the person of Parker, which shows that the officer had made no mistake in the man, and had been shot by Parker, whether fatally or not, it is almost certain he would have shared the fate of Nat Oliphant.

THE PEERLESS PRINCESS.

From the Kansas City Gazette.

Ten years ago in June the urban editor of the Wichita Eagle, Hon. Marshall Murdock lay down on his virtuous couch, tired and weary, and fell asleep. Sleeping he dreamed of a peerless princess. This woman was queen of a city, a city with electric lights and railways, extensive system of water works, in fact metropolitan in sound and sight—a second Chicago. This June the peerless princess awoke after a ten years' sleep by a knock on his door and what was his amazement on opening it to behold a peerless princess, but a maiden in a driving city with electric lights and railways, extensive system of water works, in fact metropolitan in sound and sight—a second Chicago. This June the peerless princess awoke after a ten years' sleep by a knock on his door and what was his amazement on opening it to behold a peerless princess, but a maiden in a driving city with electric lights and railways, extensive system of water works, in fact metropolitan in sound and sight—a second Chicago.

OUR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT LAW.

The Osgood Free Press says that "a tamely-pampered, manlike, sentimental interpretation" has been put upon the state law concerning capital punishment, by governors of the state.

The Atchison Champion, ex-Governor Martin's paper, declares that the assertion of the Free Press is untrue. The Champion asserts that "the law referred to was intended to abolish capital punishment by the legislature that enacted it. Every governor since that time has called the attention of the legislature to its provisions and asked its repeal. Every legislature that has assembled since its passage knew that it was intended to be a law to abolish capital punishment and yet each succeeding legislature has refused to repeal or change it.

The governors since 1875 have had a right, and it was their plain duty to assume that the law making power had abolished capital punishment.

Moreover, no man will ever be elected governor of Kansas who will order the hanging of a murderer under the provisions of the present law. We make this confident assertion because the people of Kansas will never elect a cold-blooded, unfeeling, unfeeling brute as their governor. It would require an executive possessed of these degrading qualities to execute a man under the present law.

However this may be, according to the statutes of Kansas, there is a way to hang a man without the governor taking the responsibility to do so. We quote from the compiled laws of 1881:

Sec 270. Whenever, for any reason, any convict sentenced to the punishment of death, shall not have been executed pursuant to such sentence, and the same shall stand in full force, the supreme court, or the district court of the county in which the conviction was had, on the application of the prosecuting attorney, shall issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring such convict before the court; or, if he be at large, a warrant for his ap-

A PILGRIM IN THE PROMISED LAND.

NORMAN I. T., June 14, 1889.

Arrived at Guthrie on Sunday, 8th inst., and found it the liveliest little city of its age—forty-eight days old—I have ever seen, with water works in operation, street sprinklers on all the principal streets, and the electric light plant, building and franchise for two motor lines of street railway to be opened in thirty days. Wichita men as usual are at the front in all the enterprises and well represented in all branches of business. The legal fraternity with Dale & Thomas and Judge Crook are looking after contests in the United States commissioner's court. The site and location of Guthrie, the future capital as it is called here, is the best in the territory.

Wichita men are doing well and are delighted with the prospect. I remained here three days in this wonderful little city and took the train for Oklahoma City.

Here we find another mascot nearly as large as Guthrie. While the location of the site is not as good as Guthrie, it is backed by the body of good land in the territory. I met several Wichita parties here who are doing well in business. From here I go by stage to Harrison. This little burg is located in the rich valley of the North Canadian, fifteen miles west of Oklahoma City. Four miles west of this place is the town of Frisco where our Wichita veteran colony is located. I will say here that the vets made no mistake as their location in lands and town site is excellent. Here I stopped for the night and was agreeably entertained by Col. J. C. Hoffman, and his excellent lady who is the life and sunshine of Frisco. Two of the members of the Kansas legislature are located here, Hons. E. A. Dupree and J. M. Cannon. E. W. Smith, of Wichita, is another well known resident. Several Wichita business men are located here.

Fifteen miles west of Frisco is the town of Reno City which is a wide awake little burg. The location is very flat and level but they claim it can be easily drained.

After leaving Reno City, I passed the trading post of Darlington. Here about twenty-five hundred Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are camped in their tepees. They were amusing themselves on our arrival with a horse race, in which they were successful, as they seemed to be from their white brothers on the result. After taking in the beautiful city of Fort Reno where the government has expended over \$1,000,000 on buildings and water works, etc., I returned to Oklahoma City and took the Santa Fe south to this place, Norman, which is about midway between Oklahoma City and Pottawatomie. It is a lively little town and building up rapidly and the location is fine. Here several Wichita gentlemen are in business and are building homes and business houses, and there are 234 buildings in all. Under contract, Major Wiggins, formerly of Wichita, is building a large and commodious business house on Comanche street, which will be completed in a few days. Mr. Nolan, of Wichita, formerly with Stafford & Co., is doing a good business in groceries and dry goods. He is surrounded by the county seat, and is surrounded with splendid agricultural lands and plenty of timber. Here is a good location for a hotel, as it is impossible to entertain the great number who stop here to look after town lots and claims. In the rush to the Guthrie and Kingfisher this part of the territory was overlooked.

CATECHISM FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND DEGREE.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

If you can find room in your columns, please give place to the following colloquy which, I think, will be read with interest if not profit:

Question—What is a teacher?

Answer—A teacher is one who works hard in a classroom instilling, or attempting to instill, knowledge into the heads of children.

Question—What is an educator?

Answer—An educator is a man who talks theory, but does no work.

Question—How then does he subsist?

Answer—He is paid a large salary for criticizing the work of teachers when it is defective, and for taking all the credit when the work is excellent.

Question—Name some of the varieties of educators.

Answer—City, county and state superintendents, and in many cases presidents of normal schools and supervisory principals in large cities.

Question—Are not the positions which educators may fill rather limited in number?

Answer—The number of such positions has greatly increased within twenty years. We hope, however, to see the day when the average educator, reading statistics, discipline, building, grounds, heating, ventilation and other specialties—all drawing large salaries.

Question—Will we not then need a superintendent of superintendents?

Answer—The position now exists in fact, but not in name. These positions will only be multiplied.

Question—Describe the ways in which the average educator puts in his time?

Answer—It is principally incumbent on him to maintain the dignity of the profession by looking down upon the teachers who are looking up at him. He belongs to a State Teachers' association where he reads papers and talks learnedly. He sometimes writes books telling teachers how to teach.

Question—Does he practice what he writes?

Answer—Oh, no; he doesn't have to teach. He is the executive officer of the board.

Question—What qualifications should an educator possess?

Answer—None are absolutely necessary. Indeed many of the leading educators owe their advancement wholly to an inability to look wide and appear deep. An educator, however, who is a good talker and knows psychology and other large words has success assured.

Question—What finally becomes of the teacher?

Answer—He gets into trouble with the director's children. An educator is called in who explains how easily progressive teachers may avoid such difficulties. At the suggestion of the director the teachers go somewhere.

Question—What becomes of the educator?

Answer—He is sought out by progressive school boards and called to a wider field of usefulness, with a large increase of salary.

Question—What should we aim to be?

Answer—Educators.

AN EDUCATOR.

A NEW CHAPTER OF A TERRIBLE STORY.

When Nat Oliphant was taken from the jail and landed in a lawless state seemed to impress him little. The stolidity with which he listened to each successive step of his coming captors, as they battered down the doors that kept them from him, was marked at the time. When asked what he had to say, he simply and placidly asked that they hang him high so that his neck might break.

There was one moment only when Nat Oliphant's nerve trembled and his voice shook. It was when he was asked about his family. "My poor mother," he said, "it will break her heart."

Now comes the news that Oliphant's family is one of honor and even of distinction; that his father is an honorable old soldier; that his cousin is ex-Governor Porter, minister to Italy, and another cousin is an intimate friend of the president of the United States.

What an awful example of degeneracy was this! Well might Oliphant fear that his mother's heart would break, for she is now said to be a maniac, her reason overthrown by the fearful crime and fate of her son. Will the story never end—Topeka Capital.

In the matter of a market for live stock in this section, the new freight rates granted to Wichita by the board of railroad commissioners is of the greatest importance. The present rates upon live stock to Wichita within a radius of one hundred and ten miles of that place are an average of sixteen and two-thirds per cent higher than the rates upon the same for corresponding distances to the stock yards at Kansas City, Kansas. Such a discrimination is unjust and is calculated to kill any competition with Kansas City and compel the shipper in Kansas to send his live stock to the Missouri river for a market—Augusta Journal.

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We are all anxious to see the EAGLE, it is a welcome visitor, and you can find it in every town, hamlet and dugout in the territory.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The zeal manifested by some of the Missourians in Kansas as to the outcome of the "freight question" would suggest "boodle" were it not known that a "railway pass" is the end of some people's ambition.

The Kansas has 50,000 square miles, 60,000 of which is tillable, and Missouri, 65,000 square miles, 30,000 of which can never be plowed, contains a fact which, to the east bound traveler, needs no explanation.

That of the 2,500,000 people in Missouri, one-fourth are in St. Joseph, St. Louis and Kansas City, and the growth of Kansas City to Kansas, that of St. Louis to Illinois and the south, what has Missouri accomplished as a state since its settlement, compared to Kansas?

There are those who affect to believe that Kansas cannot successfully compete with Kansas City in trade, but they have judged Missouri by Kansas City. They have overlooked the fact that Missouri is no more responsible for the growth of Kansas City than the sheep that grow in wool, and that the manufacturer of woolen fabrics, if he takes care of his own county and city and look to the general interests of the state, and extend their own trade and sell the finished product of our soil instead of the raw product Kansas City will foster and die at his knees.

Missouri has not vitality enough to build a city, a railroad or develop its resources.

A state with 10,000 open saloons and 100,000 paupers and 250,000 people over ten years old who cannot read and write and of these 250,000 three-fourths of them native Missourians; ought not to frighten a people who are sober, educated and industrious.

Kansas City depends on Kansas; when Kansas looks after its own state Kansas City will go to the wall.

From whence does K. C. get its supply?

Let the "Missourian" figure on profits from "terbacker" in the hand and hoop poles from this date.

NO LAW—ONLY CUSTOM.

Mr. Hope, Kan., June 15, '89.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Will you please answer through the columns of your paper the following: Is there any set time by law for or on which Thanksgiving day shall occur, except that it is on Thursday in November, and appointed by the president and obliged to a reader.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

The Faculty of Adaptation.

Sam Jones, says the Kansas City Journal, is quite as remarkable as ever for his elegance of action. He remained at an Illinois congregation the other day: "Some of you can't pray as high as you can spit." This is what Mr. Jones calls "getting down to his audience."

The Only Hope of Success.

The Winfield Courier will take notice that the railroad companies have already agreed to give Salina freight rates. As to standing with Wichita, we only took the common sense view of the case, knowing full well that if Wichita failed there was no hope for us.

A Natural Sequence.

The report of T. D. Thacher on the mining, manufacturing and agricultural

interests of Kansas has been received at Washington, and it is said to be a model in arrangement and completeness of detail. That goes without saying. In the first place it is from Kansas, and secondly it is from Dwight Thacher.

But They Don't.

The Boston Journal says that there is something astounding and farcical in laws which permit the landing of helpless paupers, who go almost direct from the steamer dock to our institutions of charity, and yet render liable to a fine of \$1,000 a church which engages a pastor abroad, or a college which invites foreign professors to fill its chairs of instruction.

That's the Doctrine.

A little pleasant chaffing is well enough, but it is not wise policy for the papers of any one Kansas town or city to run down and try to injure any other town. For instance, we do not believe that building up Wichita will injure Salina or any other city in the state. Let us all do our best to build up our own localities and not seek to injure others.

A Cask Beill.

The lawlessness displayed by the El Dorado Times, Troy Chief and Wilson County Citizen in refusing to designate Kansas City, Kansas, by its lawful name is exciting a general feeling of distrust in the success of civilization. When such shining lights as Sheldon, Gilmore and Sol Miller boldly defy the law, what may be expected of those who make no pretense of virtue or fealty to sound ethics. Is not the state in danger?

Unmistakable Evidence.

The members of the local scientific association were opening an Indian mound near southeast Missouri. The hired native who was digging had already thrown out several pieces of curious pottery and a number of weapons of ancient warfare. Oppressed by the heat and the closeness of his quarters, he tossed up his empty pocket flask for the purpose of having it refilled. The St. Louis colonel looked at it in utter astonishment.

Dreams and Trances.

Various theories of dreams and trances have been recalled by the Bishop case, among which is the ancient story of William Tennant, who preached at Freehold and lay in a trance for three days. Dr. George M. Colver of London, has written on this subject with much interest, and James McCarroll, of this city, has also presented some new and impressive ideas in a recent article in Belford's Magazine. Artists and poets have made dreams very available themes, and the subject is not yet exhausted, as is shown by Mr. McCarroll's new and interesting essay, which contains an ingenious explanation of the theory of dreams, often may be called a species of insanity, and their vagaries are frequently put to rest by the most disordered intellect, as Ben Johnson says: "If a dream should come in now to make you afraid. With a small on his head and bells upon his beard. Would you wear your spectacles here at your toes. And you boots on your brows and your spurs on your nose?"

To return to the Tennant case, it still holds its place in New Jersey history, and a visit to the church where Tennant formerly preached, is a dearly cherished memory.

SUNFLOWER SOUPCON.

Winfield is going to have a new mill. Bismarck grove, at Lawrence, was opened to the public Sunday.

Rev. Barnard Kelly has been D. D. by the Wesleyan university.

An Atchison man, after he has eaten frog-legs, will involuntarily say "out" for "ves."

The people up at Lawrence are so annoyed that they call dog corks "brasses."

They say that the "numa" socials at Salina bid fair to rival the "Cleopatra" entertainment.

The amateurs at Olathe will endeavor to stop their theatricals or forego the local gags. There is blood on the moon.

If anything hurts a Kansas editor it is to have his burnished wit or judgment spirited away under the sweeping credit "exchange."

The state officials of Kansas have selected the First National bank of New York as the state fiscal agent and depository of state funds.

The rainfall in Kansas up to June 15 was 16.08 inches. In the last big crop '84, the rainfall for the corresponding time was 13.4 inches.

A new scheme for the abolishment of Mormonism is heard of from Blue Rapids. A cigar factory there recently shipped 25,000 cigars to Utah.

Since the report is out that Mrs. Cleveland plays the fiddle, the people up at Kansas City are getting so they can distinguish a violin from a guitar every time.

The Winfield Chautauqua has closed and the people down there feel very much like the small boy who views the ground where the circus stood but yesterday.

Two or three of Leavenworth's colored dudes have concluded to start for Madagascar since they heard that the maiden queen of that island has given \$140 toward prohibition.

Jewell Monitor: A trip over the country reveals the fact that nearly a thousand farmers have built ponds which are now filled with water and in many instances stocked with carp.

It is hoped that the statement in the Sunday's Lawrence Journal that the "six hundred and seventy-four years ago today the Magna Charta was signed" will not fatally effect the crops.

The case begun against the Singer society, growing out of the seizure of a quantity of beer in its hall while the Knights of Pythias grand lodge was in session in Leavenworth was dismissed.

Clifton Review: Mr. Joseph Folsom handed us a limb of gooseberries Monday from the bushes in his garden. Out of curiosity we counted the berries and found the number to be 333, all plump and large.

It is truly pitiful to see the citizens of Emporia with their criminal patience and listen to "The Hail of Pemberton Mill." Erstwhile they were wont to yank the base intruder down with lusty sinews and fire him bodily.

The Salina Gazette now drowns Blind Boone, the pianist, in the Johnston flood. It is a mean trick. The papers have been exerting all their strength for the past two weeks to rescue Blind Boone from the same fate.

Washington county has 3,314 acres planted in winter wheat; 2,235 in rye; 128,961 in corn; 42,346 in oats; 8,896 in potatoes; 441 in spring wheat; 251 in buckwheat; 945 in sorghum; 724 in flax; 25 in hemp; 136 in broom corn, and 4,902 in millet.

WHEAT'S RIPE.

A BIG CUT

In wheat this week. Also a big cut in Dry Goods this week at

THE WHITE HOUSE

OF INNES & ROSS.

This is an attraction lot that is

Ripe for the Sick

650 Yards fancy summer weight wool suitings, in 19c stripes, check and plaids, 36-in wide; regular 19c price, 40c a yard; this week only 19c a yard.

1200 extra fine cashmeres, 38-in wide, all new 24c shades; price this week, 24c a yard; regular 50c value.

500 Yards all wool fancy check albatross, price this week, 34c; worth 60c.

400 Yards 38-in all wool fancy dress suitings, all 32c shades; price this week, 32c; worth 60c.

600 Yards 39-in extra fine fancy all wool chevrons; price this week, 41c; worth 65c.

1500 Yards 42-in Imperial Ravenna Twills, in all 50c the new and popular shades; popular goods; 50c price this week, 50c a yard. Never offered elsewhere less than 75c

300 Yards rich Jacquard black novelty dress goods; 56c cut price this week, 56c; worth \$1.

\$1.68 New silk and wool stripe grenadines—nothing finer imported—price \$1.68; regular price \$3 per yard.

White Bed-Spread Sale.

We place on sale for this week 150 extra quality honey-comb quilts at 49 CENTS

200 CROCHET QUILTS! CROCHET QUILTS! 200 Four different lots at a big cut price. 73 CENTS, 84 CENTS, 96 CENTS, 118 CENTS, worth \$1.00, worth \$1.15, worth \$1.25, worth \$1.50.

Carpet Department Remnant Sale.

The immense business of our Carpet Department for the last sixty days has left us with quite a large number of remnants in all grades from 2 to 25 yards in lengths. We want to close them out, and will sell them at most any price to suit. Ingrains, Tapestries, Body Brussels, Moquettes, Velvets. Price is no object. They will be sold cheap. Just the thing for small rooms, rugs, etc.

At the White House is the only place you can find Onyx Fast Black Hosiery, Centemerie Kid Gloves, Fontleroy Kid Gloves.

A contract for paving a street in Kansas City, Kan., with cedar blocks, on a six-inch concrete foundation, has been let for \$1.24 per yard. Last year the same city paid \$2.25 per yard for the same pavement. Atchison, we think, paid \$1.98 per yard.

How very cool it keeps. But bear in mind that on the 15th day of June, 1857, a heavy snow storm occurred in the northern part of Doniphan county. A Troy Chief, but bear in mind that about half the population went "bear in mind" worth a cent.

Sedgwick Pantagraph: As a matter of record we will state that our little residence was struck by lightning about 1:45 a. m. last Saturday. The chimney was demolished, a hole about two foot square torn in the roof and one carpet just about ruined. We don't want any more such calls, thank you.

Fourteen district judges are to be elected in November, viz., in the 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34d, 34th and 35th districts. Of these, the 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 29th, 30th and